

MILITARY HISTORY.

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[Note.—It was not originally designed to include a military history of this county, in this work; but we have concluded to furnish our patrons with the following condensed history of the several regiments and batteries in which the county was represented during the last war, and a list of the names of those who volunteered. Owing to want of space, the history of the different commands is necessarily limited, but it is believed that it is a correct outline of the movements of each while in the service.]

NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

The Ninth Regiment was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 25th day of April, 1861, for the period of three months, with Robert H. Milroy as Colonel.

This was the first regiment that left the State for Western Virginia, departing from Indianapolis on the 29th of May, and arriving at Grafton, June 1; thence it marched to Philippi in the column commanded by Col. Kelly, and took part in the surprise of the rebel camp at that place on the morning of June 3. Returning to Grafton, the Ninth was assigned to Gen. Morris' Brigade, and participated in all the marches and skirmishes of that command during its brief campaign, and in the engagements at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The regiment returned home in the latter part of July, and was finally discharged at Indianapolis soon after.

NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Ninth Regiment was re-organized for the three-years service at La Porte on the 27th day of August, 1861, and was mustered into service on the 5th day of September, 1861. When under the command of Col. Robert H. Milroy, it moved by rail to Webster, West Virginia; thence it marched to Elk Water Valley and Cheat Mountain Summit, where the regiment went into winter quarters, and remained until January, 1862. During this time, the regiment participated in the battles of Greenbrier, October 3, and of Alleghany, December 13.

Leaving Cheat Mountain, it marched to Fetterman, Va., where, on the 19th of February, the regiment was transferred to Gen. Buell's army, and was transported by rail to Cincinnati, and from thence to Nashville by steamer. Here it was assigned to Nelson's Division, and on the 29th of March, started for the Tennessee River, arriving there in time to participate in the second day's engagement at Shiloh. From there, it marched with the command to Corinth, and, after its evacuation, pursued the rebels to Booneville; after which, the regiment returned to Nashville; thence to Bowling Green and back again to Nashville, where it took part in the pursuit of Bragg to Louisville; after which, it returned to Nashville via Crab Orchard, Bowling Green and Glasgow. During this march, the regiment was engaged at Perryville, Danville and Wild-Cat Mountain. The Ninth then marched to Murfreesboro, where it participated in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and the 1st and 2d days of January, 1863; after which, it marched across the mountains to Chattanooga. On the 19th and 20th days of September, 1863, the regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the battle of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain on November 24 and 25.

On the 12th day of December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough, where it remained until February 21, when it again started for the front, rejoining its division at Cleveland, Tenn. In 1864, it took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the principal battles that were fought for the possession of Atlanta. It also took part in the pursuit of Hood when he passed to Sherman's rear. The regiment then marched to Pulaski, Tenn., where it confronted Hood's army on its advance to Nashville, and, while slowly falling back on Nashville, became engaged in the battles of Columbia and Franklin. Reaching Nashville, December 1, it took part in the battle of December 15, and followed in pursuit of the enemy as far as Huntsville, Ala., where the pursuit was abandoned. In the spring of 1865, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and subsequently to Texas, where it remained until September, when it was mustered out of service and returned to Indiana.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Eleventh Regiment was re-organized after its three months' service, and mustered in for three years' service on the 31st day of August, 1861, with Lewis Wallace as Colonel, and left for the front September 6, arriving at Paducah, Ky., September 9. Here Col. Wallace was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. George F. McGinnis was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment.

The regiment remained in Paducah until February, 1862, when it took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, after which it participated in the battle of Shiloh, losing heavily in killed and wounded. It then took part in the siege of Corinth until its evacuation by the rebels, when it was ordered to Memphis, 120 miles distant, which distance was accomplished by forced marches; thence by steamer to Helena, Ark., from which place it marched to Clarendon, and returned, a march of 180 miles, encountering strong bands of guerrillas on the route, which caused the loss of several men.

During the winter, the regiment was engaged in several expeditions to White and Tallahatchie Rivers, Duval's Bluff and Yazoo Pass.

In March, 1863, Col. McGinnis was promoted to Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Dan. Macaulay succeeded to the vacancy.

On the 14th day of April, 1863, the Eleventh joined the army of Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, and was assigned to McGinnis' Brigade, Hovey's Division of McClelland's Corps. The regiment took part in the battle at Port Gibson, on the 30th of April, capturing a rebel battery.

On the 16th day of May, the regiment was engaged at Champion Hills, losing 167 men in killed, wounded and missing, and, on the 21st, it moved into the trenches surrounding Vicksburg, where the regiment remained until the surrender of the city and rebel army, on the 4th day of July.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the Eleventh took part in the pursuit of Gen. Johnston's army to Jackson, Miss., when it again returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg, whence it was transported by river to New Orleans, where it remained until March 4, 1864. In the meantime, it was ordered on numerous expeditions against the enemy, always acquitting itself with great bravery.

On March 4, 1864, the regiment having veteranized, left New Orleans by steamer for New York, and thence to Indianapolis.

Upon the expiration of the regiment's veteran furlough, the Eleventh left for New Orleans, arriving in that city May 8, 1864, and remained there until July, when it was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and ordered to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on the 28th of July. From there the Eleventh was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it joined the army commanded by Gen. Sheridan, and took part in all the marches and battles of the famous campaign, during which were fought the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Berryville, Fisher's Hill and Opequan, and numerous other engagements of lesser note.

Upon the conclusion of Gen. Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment marched to Baltimore, arriving there January 7, 1865, and remained there until mustered out of service, July 26, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

The Twelfth Regiment was organized from the surplus of companies that had reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three-months troops, and was accepted for State service for one year on the 11th day of May, 1861, with John M. Wallace as Colonel.

On the 11th day of June, the regiment left Indianapolis for Evansville, where it occupied the camp lately vacated by the Eleventh Regiment.

On the 18th day of July, orders were received from the War Department for its transfer to the United States Service for the remaining portion of its term of

service, and, on the 23d day of July, the regiment left Evansville for Baltimore, passing through Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, reaching Baltimore on the 27th. The regiment went next day to Sandy Hook, Md., near Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Abercrombie's Brigade of Gen. Bank's Army of the Shenandoah. While here, Col. Wallace resigned and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. William H. Link.

The Twelfth remained in camp in Pleasant Valley, near Maryland Heights, until the 18th day of August, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, where it lay in camp for some time. Gen. Joe Johnston was reported to be on the opposite bank of the Potomac, near Leesburg, with a large Confederate force, and this march was made with a view to prevent his crossing the river.

The following month, marches were made to Darnestown, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca Creek and Tuscarora Creek, and, in October, to Point of Rocks, Hyattstown, Urbana and Frederick.

On the 11th day of October, the regiment left the latter place and marched through Boonsboro and Middletown to Williamsport, Md.

On the 13th, the different companies were stationed at Williamsport, Dam No. 4, Dam No. 5, Sharpsburg and other points on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where they were engaged in picket and outpost duty until March, 1862, during which time skirmishing and picket-firing across the river were frequent.

On the 1st day of March, 1862, the Twelfth crossed the Potomac at Williamsport with Banks' Division, and marched toward Winchester, through Martinsburg and Bunker Hill. On the 11th, it had a skirmish with the enemy near Winchester, and, on the following morning, was the first regiment to enter that city, the rebels having evacuated it during the night.

On the 21st, the regiment marched to Berryville, and thence across the Shenandoah and over the Blue Ridge, through Snickers' Gap, to Aldie. Hearing of the battle of Winchester on the 23d, the Twelfth was ordered back to re-enforce that place, but, before reaching the Shenandoah, received the news that the battle had resulted in a victory for our troops, and that no re-enforcements were needed, when it retraced its steps to Aldie and from there to Warrenton Junction, which place was reached on the 3d day of April, having passed Centerville, Catlett's Station and the Bull Run battle-field on the route.

The regiment remained at Warrenton Junction until the 5th day of May, when it was ordered to Washington City to be mustered out of the service, its term of enlistment having expired. The Twelfth was finally mustered out May 14, 1862.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

In pursuance of an order of the War Department, dated May 17, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment was re-organized for three years or during the war, at Indianapolis, on the 17th day of August, 1862, with Col. William H. Link, its old commanding officer, as Colonel. Soon after, it left Indiana for Kentucky, to resist the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith. On the 30th of August, it participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., losing 173 in killed and wounded, including the gallant Col. Link, who died of his wounds September 20. The greater portion of the regiment were captured and paroled. Lieut. Col. Williams was, on the 17th day of November, promoted to the Colonelcy of the Twelfth, and, soon afterward, having been exchanged as prisoners of war, the regiment was ordered to join the army of Gen. Grant. Leaving Indianapolis on the 23d day of November, it reached Memphis on the 25th, and the day following, marched toward Holly Springs, Miss. In December, the regiment marched to the Tallahatchie River, was stationed at Grand Junction, Tenn., in January, 1863, and, in the spring, was placed on duty at Collierville, Tenn., guarding the line of the Memphis & Charleston R. R.

In June, 1863, the regiment was ordered to join the army surrounding Vicksburg, and, on reaching there, it was assigned to Gen. Logan's Fifteenth Army Corps, of the Army of the Tennessee, in which it served during the remainder of the war, participating in all its marches, battles and skirmishes. Upon reaching the line of investment around Vicksburg, the regiment went into the trenches and remained there during the siege, and, after the capitulation, marched to Jackson and Black River, in pursuit of Gen. Johnston's rebel army, which had come to the relief of Vicksburg. After this campaign, the regiment went into camp until the 28th of September, when it was ordered to Memphis, and thus took part in the long march across the country to Chattanooga, in order to relieve the Army of the Cumberland from its terrible straits at Chattanooga.

On the 25th of November, it took a prominent part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing 110 men and officers in killed and wounded. It also assisted in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy, after which, without rest, and many of the men barefoot and in the depth of winter, it took up its weary march for Knoxville, East Tenn., where Gen. Burnside was confronted by a superior force of the enemy under Gen. Longstreet. After relieving Gen. Burnside's command and raising the siege, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and from there marched to Scottsboro, Ala., where it went into winter quarters.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, the Twelfth marched with its corps to Chattanooga, to take part in the Atlanta campaign, in which it participated from first to last, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, and Jonesboro, besides innumerable skirmishes, losing 240 in killed and wounded during the campaign. The Twelfth then took part in the chase after Hood's army, through northern Georgia and Alabama. Returning to Atlanta, it accompanied Sherman's army on its "March to the sea," leaving Atlanta on the 14th of November and arriving before Savannah on the 10th of December. After the fall of Savannah, the regiment proceeded by sea to Beaufort, S. C., and from there marched to Columbia, the capital of the State; thence to Goldsboro, N. C., and next to Raleigh. On this long march, the regiment was engaged at Columbia and Bentonville and in numerous skirmishes. Upon the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army at Raleigh, the Twelfth started north for Richmond, Va., and, upon its arrival, the war being virtually over, was ordered to Washington City, where it was mustered out of the service on the 8th day of June, 1865.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis 270 strong, on the 14th of June. A number of recruits and drafted men, whose term of service had not expired, were transferred to other regiments and kept in the service a month later, when they were mustered out at Louisville, Ky. The Twelfth participated in twenty-eight hard-fought battles and hundreds of skirmishes during its term of service, and was considered one of the best drilled and most effective regiments that left the State.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Thirteenth Regiment was originally accepted for State service for one year, and was subsequently organized at Indianapolis for the United States service. It was one of the four regiments that first entered service from Indiana, for a term of three years, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis June 19, 1861, with Jere C. Sullivan as Colonel. On the 4th of July it left for the field, and on the 10th of July, it joined Gen. McClelland's forces at Rich Mountain, W. Va. On the next day it participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, under command of Gen. Rosecrans, losing eight killed and nine wounded. From this engagement until the 7th of November, the regiment was constantly engaged in hard marches in the broken, mountainous country surrounding them, and were engaged in numerous skirmishes, some of which rose to the dignity of battles, as, for instance, at Cheat Mountain Summit, and others.

On the 7th of November, it marched under the command of Gen. Milroy to Alleghany, and, on the 13th of December, participated in the battle at that place. On the 18th of December, the Thirteenth joined the forces of Gen. Landers, at Green Spring Run, where it remained until spring.

In the spring of 1862, the regiment was attached to Shields' Division, and moved up the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battle of Winchester, on the

22d of March, losing six killed and thirty-three wounded. After which, it followed in pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's defeated and flying army, as far as New Market. On May 2, 1862, Col. Sullivan was commissioned a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Robert S. Foster, was commissioned Colonel.

During the early part of the summer, the Thirteenth remained in the Valley until on the 28th of June it was ordered to Harrison's Landing, to re-enforce Gen. McClelland, where it arrived on the 2d of July, and marched to Fortress Monroe, and, during the subsequent campaign, fought valiantly at the battles of Black Water, October 3, November 17, and December 16, and at the battle of the Deserted Farm, on the 30th of January, 1863, and defeated Gen. Longstreet May 3, 1864.

In the above operations the regiment marched over six hundred miles, and sustained a large loss in killed and wounded. On the 16th of June, Col. Foster was appointed a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs was commissioned Colonel. On the 28th of June, the regiment sailed for Charleston Harbor, where it took part in the assault upon Fort Wagner, on the 7th of September, and was the first regiment to enter the fort.

In December, 1863, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indianapolis on their veteran furlough, arriving at the capital January 1, 1864. On the 23d of February, 1864, the regiment joined Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville, Fla., where it remained until the 17th of April. It was then transferred on transports to Gloucester Point, Va., and assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, which ascended the James River in transports, and landed at Bermuda Hundred, on the 5th of May. The Thirteenth took part in all the operations of Gen. Butler's army south of Richmond, and was conspicuous in the engagements at Whitehall Junction, on the 7th of May, Chester Station, May 10, and Foster's Farm, May 26, at which the regiment lost nearly two hundred men.

On the 26th of May, the Thirteenth was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Newcas-tle, on the 1st day of June, with which it was engaged at Cold Harbor June 3, and in all the operations near the Chickahominy until June 12, when the regiment returned to Bermuda Hundred. On the 15th, it crossed the Appomattox River, and was engaged in the assaults upon the rebel works in front of Petersburg.

The non-veterans of the regiment left on the 19th of June for Indianapolis, arriving there June 24, when they were mustered out of the service. On the 30th day of July, the regiment was engaged in the charge on Petersburg, after the explosion of the mine, after which, it remained in the trenches until in September. On the 15th of September, the regiment participated in the battle of Strawberry Plains, and was employed in the operations against Richmond from the north side of James River, engaging in the battle of Chapin's Bluff, and the assault on Fort Gilmore, on the 19th, and the assault on the rebel lines in front of Richmond, on the 10th day of October.

In November, it was sent with other troops to New York City, to preserve order during the election excitement, and on returning, sailed with the first expedition to Fort Fisher, on the 3d of December, after which it returned to Chapin's Bluff, on the 31st of December. Upon the muster-out of the non-veterans, the veterans and recruits were, by order of Gen. Butler, on the 6th day of December, 1864, re-organized into a battalion of five companies. This battalion was subsequently made a full regiment, by the addition of five companies of drafted men.

On the 3d day of January, 1865, the Thirteenth sailed with the second expedition to, and engaged in the second attempt at the reduction of Fort Fisher, on the 15th of January, and also participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, on the 19th of February, and the occupation of Wilmington February 22. After remaining at Wilmington some weeks, it took part in the advance upon Raleigh, where it remained until the 20th of July, when it was ordered to Goldsboro, where it remained until the 5th of September, when the regiment was mustered out of the service, and returned to Indianapolis, where the officers and men separated, and went to their homes.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

The organization of the Sixteenth Regiment was completed at Richmond in May, 1861, with Pleasant A. Hackleman as Colonel. It was intended to serve within the limits of the State for one year, but its services were offered to and accepted by the General Government the same day that the country was startled with the news of the Bull Run disaster. On the 23d day of July, 1861, the regiment left Richmond for the Army of the Potomac. It was the first regiment to pass through Baltimore after the mob fired on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in the April preceding. Reaching Harper's Ferry, the Sixteenth was assigned to Gen. Bank's Division, and to the brigade commanded by Gen. Abercrombie. In August, 1861, the Sixteenth, with the balance of the command, moved through the Valley of the Monocacy to Hyattstown, and from thence to Darnestown, near which place it encamped on the 1st of September, where it remained until October 21, the date of the battle of Ball's Bluff, when, after Gen. Stone's command was engaged, they were ordered to its help, arriving in time to cross the Potomac and cover the retreat of our badly-whipped troops. In this engagement, the Sixteenth lost several killed and wounded. The winter of 1861-62, was spent in winter quarters, near Frederick City.

In March, 1862, the Sixteenth joined in Gen. Bank's advance up the Shenandoah Valley, and did good service throughout that campaign. After the battle of Winchester, March 23, it marched to Warrenton Junction, Va., along with the other troops of Gen. Bank's command, where it lay in camp until the 12th day of April, 1862, when it was ordered to Washington City to be mustered out of service, and, on the 14th day of May, 1862, the officers and men received their discharges, and left for Indiana. On the 30th day of April, 1862, Col. Hackleman was commissioned a Brigadier General, and, on the 13th day of May, in the presence of the entire command, Gen. Hackleman was presented with an elegant sword by the enlisted men of the regiment. Gen. Hackleman afterward fell while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Iuka, Miss. Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lucas succeeded to the command of the regiment upon the promotion of Gen. Hackleman.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Seventeenth Regiment was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, during May, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th of June, 1861, for three years. On July 1, it left Indianapolis for Parkersburg, Va., which place it reached on the 5th, after stopping three days at Cincinnati, from whence it removed to Oakland, Md.; from there, it marched sixteen miles to the north branch of the Potomac. It was engaged until the 7th of August in the construction of Fort Pendleton. The regiment remained in Maryland and West Virginia until the 19th day of November, when it was ordered to Gen. Buell, at Louisville, Ky., where it reported on the 30th of November. Having been assigned to Nelson's Division, the regiment marched to Camp Wickliffe, where it remained until February 10, 1862, when it moved toward Green River, crossing that river and continuing southward. The regiment entered Nashville on the 12th of March.

Col. Milo S. Hascall was appointed a Brigadier General on the 25th of March. He was succeeded by Lieut. Col. John T. Wilder. Leaving Nashville, the regiment reached the battle-field of Shiloh on the 8th of April, and afterward participated in the march to and the siege of Corinth, and, after the evacuation, moved with Buell's army to McMinnville, Tenn., where it routed Gen. Forrest's command. The regiment then followed in the chase after Bragg through Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, where it arrived on the 25th of September. Leaving Louisville, the Seventeenth arrived at Nashville on the 26th of November. During the winter, the regiment was engaged in a number of scouting expeditions until, on the 12th of February, the regiment received orders to mount itself, when the following month was consumed in forging and pressing in horses, by which time the company

was all mounted, after which it was kept constantly on the move on scouting expeditions.

On the 18th of May, the men were armed with Spencer rifles, which proved very effective weapons. On the 24th of June, the Seventeenth attacked the rebels at Hoover's Gap, where the enemy was strongly posted, and, although opposed by a superior force, captured a large number of prisoners and arms and equipment. In this engagement, the regiment lost forty-eight men, killed and wounded. After the engagement, they pursued the rebels to Manchester, capturing many prisoners on the way. From this time on, the regiment accompanied the army on its way south, making raids in various directions, until it arrived in the neighborhood of Chattanooga on the 21st of August, when it skirmished with the enemy at the crossing of the Tennessee River. Soon after this, the regiment moved to the vicinity of the Chickamauga battle-field, where it took a conspicuous part in both days' battles. During the month of October, the Seventeenth accompanied Gen. Crook's command in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler, who then occupied the Sequatchie Valley, which mission was highly successful, almost destroying a rebel brigade, and capturing the colors of the Second Kentucky Cavalry. On the 7th of October, the Seventeenth again attacked the enemy at Farmington, capturing 300 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery and numerous stores. In this action, the regiment lost 48 men, killed and wounded, including three commissioned officers. On the 27th of October, the regiment went into winter quarters at Maysville, where it remained until, on the 18th of November, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Thomas, 250 of the best mounted of the regiment were dispatched to Chattanooga, where they crossed the Tennessee on Sherman's pontoon bridge on the night of the 26th. Moving in the direction of Cleveland, they went round by Tyner's Station, whilst the battle was raging at Mission Ridge, to within seven miles of Ringgold, and destroyed rebel wagon trains and stores. They returned to Cleveland on the 26th, after accomplishing their object. At Cleveland, they were attacked by a rebel brigade, the next day, and were forced to fall back to Knoxville, where, after a series of wanderings and narrow escapes, the regiment finally went into camp at Pulaski, Tenn., at which place 286 re-enlisted as veterans, and the Seventeenth started for Indianapolis, via Nashville, where it arrived January 25, 1864.

At Indianapolis, the regiment was remounted, and left again for the front on the 2d day of April, and arrived at Nashville on the 25th of the same month. Leaving Nashville, the regiment joined Sherman's army en route for Atlanta, May 10. From this time to the end of October, the Seventeenth was almost constantly engaged in cavalry and scouting operations incident to the march upon and capture of Atlanta, and the pursuit of Hood's army, retreating northward, and participated in numerous engagements, among which were Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, Belle Plain Road, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee River (being the first troops to cross this stream), Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosauville, Leesburg and Goshen. On the 1st of November, 1864, the regiment turned over its horses to Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and returned to Chattanooga, and thence to Louisville, Ky., where it was remounted and again marched to the front, and, early in the spring of 1865, was assigned to Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Division. The Seventeenth took a prominent part in the attack on Roddy and Forrest's rebel Cavalry, at Ebenezer Church, on the 1st of April, losing 8 killed and 11 wounded, and capturing 100 prisoners and 1 gun.

On the 2d of April, the regiment took part in the capture of Selma, Ala., capturing 300 prisoners and a four-gun battery. In this action, the Seventeenth lost 12 killed, and 80 wounded. From Selma, the regiment marched to Montgomery, thence to Columbus, Ga., from which latter place it marched to Macon and engaged the enemy on the 20th of April, driving them into the city, when the city surrendered with 3,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery and 3,000 stands of small arms, besides several stands of colors. This was the last battle of the war in that section, and, from that time forward, the Seventeenth saw no active service, although it remained at Macon doing garrison duty until the 8th of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service. Leaving Macon, the regiment arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th of August, with 25 officers and 675 enlisted men.

During its term of service, the Seventeenth Regiment marched over four thousand miles, captured upward of five thousand prisoners, six thousand stands of arms, seventy pieces of artillery and more than three thousand horses and mules. All this was done with a loss of three officers and sixty-six enlisted men killed, thirteen officers and seventy-six men wounded, a total of killed and wounded of two hundred and fifty-eight.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Twentieth Regiment was organized at La Fayette in July, 1861, after which it moved to Indianapolis, where it was mustered into service on the 22d day of July, 1861. The regiment left almost immediately for the seat of war, arriving in the vicinity of Baltimore on the 2d of August.

On September 24, the regiment sailed for Hatteras Inlet, where it remained until the 9th of November, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe, where it arrived the following day, where it lay in camp until March, 1862, when it moved to Newport News, and took part in the engagement between the Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress on the 8th of March. The regiment being deployed on shore, prevented the rebels from taking possession of the ship Congress, which had struck its colors, wounding the rebel Commander Buchanan, and killing and wounding many more. On the 10th of May, it assisted in the capture of Norfolk, and soon after joined the army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy at Fair Oaks on the 8th of June, at the battle of the 25th of June, and in the celebrated "seven-days' fight," it took a conspicuous part, and finally covered the retreat of the Third Army Corps. At Glendale, the regiment also lost heavily. After this campaign, the Twentieth formed one of the flanks of the army on its march across the peninsula to Yorktown, where it went on board a steamer for Alexandria, and, upon arriving there, immediately marched to Manassas Plains, where it took part in the battle of the 29th of August, the brave Col. Brown falling early in the engagement. On the 1st day of September, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Chantilly Heights.

On the 11th of October, the regiment crossed into Maryland, where it remained until the 29th day of October, when it crossed the Potomac and marched to Warrenton, and, on the 11th of December, took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and, on the 30th of April, 1863, crossed the Rappahannock and fought with the Third Army Corps at Chancellorsville, where it did gallant work, capturing the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment entire.

After resting a month, the Twentieth moved with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee through Maryland into Pennsylvania, and participated in the second day's battle at Gettysburg. In this battle it lost its commanding officer, Col. John Wheeler, and 152 men and officers killed and wounded. On the 4th of July, it was again engaged, losing considerably. After this, it joined in the pursuit of Lee, crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and overtaking and defeating Lee's rear guard at Manassas Gap.

Subsequently, the Twentieth was sent with other troops to New York City, to suppress the threatened draft riots, after which it rejoined the army, in time to take part in the battles of Locust Grove and Mine Run, in November. It then went into winter quarters; and, on the 1st day of January, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted for the veteran service, and departed for home on their veteran furlough.

In May, 1864, the Twentieth crossed the Rapidan with Grant's army, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. At the latter place, the veterans and recruits of the Fourteenth Regiment were consolidated with the Twentieth, after which the regiment crossed the James River, and was engaged in the battles of Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom. After this, it took its place in the trenches in front of Petersburg, where it lay under a heavy fire, every day losing many officers and men. Among others, Lieut. Col. George W. Meikel here lost his life.

On the 18th of October, 1864, the recruits and veterans of the Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments were transferred to and consolidated with the Twentieth; and Lieut. Col. Orr, of the Nineteenth, was made Colonel of the consolidated regiment. After the consolidation, the regiment remained in front of Petersburg, until the army made its advance in the spring of 1865; in the meanwhile, it belonged to the detachment which cut the Weldon Railroad, and participated in the battles fought on the left of Petersburg, at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run.

In the engagements from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond, the Twentieth took a leading part, and was in the advance on the pursuit of Gen. Lee, after the flight from Richmond, and was present and took part in the last battle fought with Lee at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865. Soon after, the regiment marched to Washington, and from there was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 14th of June, and was mustered out of the service July 12, 1865, with 23 officers and 390 men present for duty.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Twenty-first Regiment was mustered into the service as an infantry organization for three years, at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 24th of July, 1861, with James W. McMillan as Colonel. The following week, it was ordered East, reaching Baltimore August 3, where it remained until February 19, 1863, during which time it participated in Gen. Lockwood's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia.

On the 4th of March, it joined Butler's Expedition to New Orleans; was present at the bombardment of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson, and, on the 29th, was the first of Gen. Butler's command to march into New Orleans, after which it went into camp at Algiers, where it remained until the 30th of May, during which time it captured several blockade-runners.

On the 1st of June, the regiment was transferred to Baton Rouge, and participated in the battle at that place on the 5th of August, losing 126 in killed and wounded.

On the 8th of September, the Twenty-first surprised Waller's Texan Rangers near Carrollton, killing and capturing a large number of that command. After this, the regiment moved to Berwick's Bay, where it remained until February, 1863. During its stay at this place, the regiment was placed on board gunboats, and had several encounters with blockade-runners and rebel gunboats.

On the 29th of November, 1862, Col. McMillan was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. John A. Keith succeeded to the command of the regiment. In February, 1863, the regiment was, by order of Gen. Banks, changed to the heavy artillery service, and designated the First Heavy Artillery, and, in July and October, under orders of the War Department, two additional companies—L and M—were organized and added to the regiment.

The regiment took part in the siege of Fort Hudson. Its loss, during the forty-two days of the siege, was twenty-eight killed and wounded.

A portion of the regiment accompanied Gen. Banks on the Red River Expedition, and was engaged at Sabine Pass. During the winter of 1863-64, a large majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. After the return of the regiment from Indiana, the different companies were stationed at various points in the Department of the Gulf. In April, 1865, six batteries from the Twenty-first, under the command of Major Roy, participated in the investment of Mobile and the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the capture of Spanish Fort and the city of Mobile. At the close of active operations, the different batteries were assigned to duty at Forts Morgan, Pickens and Barrancas, and in the works at Baton Rouge and other points of river defense, with regimental headquarters at Mobile.

In November, 1865, the regiment was ordered to concentrate at Port Hudson, to be mustered out.

On the 24th of December, the regiment had its first grand parade, with all its batteries—twelve in number—present, and, on the 10th day of January, 1866, the regiment was mustered out of the service, when it departed, with 18 officers and 223 enlisted men, for Indianapolis, under the command of Capt. William Bough, the remainder of the regiment preferring to be mustered out in Louisiana.

During its period of service, the Twenty-first had 2,819 men upon its muster-roll, of which number 1,298 were discharged, and 373 either killed in action or died of wounds or disease.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Twenty-second Regiment was organized at Madison on the 15th day of July, 1861, and mustered in for three years at Indianapolis, on the 15th day of August, 1861, with Jeff C. Davis (then Captain in the regular army) as Colonel.

On the 17th of August, it moved to St. Louis, where it joined the army of Gen. Fremont, and was soon after sent up the Missouri to the relief of Col. Mulligan at Lexington; while on the way, Maj. Gordon Tanner was severely wounded, and afterward died at Jefferson City. Before reaching Lexington, the news of Mulligan's surrender reached them, and the expedition was abandoned. On the 18th of December, Col. Jeff C. Davis was commissioned Brigadier General.

On the 6th of March, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, losing heavily in killed and wounded; among the former, Lieut. Col. John A. Hendricks. Soon afterward, the Twenty-second joined the army in front of Corinth until the evacuation; when, after doing garrison duty at several points, it joined in the chase of Gen. Bragg to Louisville, Ky., and was in the front of the battle at Perryville, losing half of its effective force; among that number was the lamented Col. Keith.

On the occasion of the battle of Stone River, the Twenty-second again lost heavily, losing 75 men, killed and wounded. From this time on, the regiment's history was identified with that of the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in all its battles, among which were Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Ga., Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta (July 28, and August 7), Red Oak Station, Jonesboro, siege of Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville.

On the 23d of December, 1864, enough of the Twenty-second re-enlisted as veterans to retain the regimental organization, when they returned to Indiana on their veteran furlough. The Twenty-second was one of the most efficient regiments from Indiana, and its conduct on the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and thence north to Richmond, was all that could have been expected. After Johnston's surrender, the regiment marched with the Fourteenth Corps to Washington City, where it was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered into the service for three years at Indianapolis, on the 31st day of August, 1861, with William M. Wheatley as Colonel. On the 7th of September, it left for the front, going to St. Louis and taking part in Gen. Fremont's Missouri campaign. The regiment remained in Missouri and Arkansas, doing garrison work until June, 1863, when it was ordered to join Gen. Grant's army at Vicksburg, where it rendered effective service until the fall of that city on the 4th of July.

Soon after the surrender of Fort Hudson, the regiment was transferred to that place, and subsequently to Carrollton, La. On the 29th of September, the regiment was badly defeated by a superior force of the enemy at Morgans, and nearly one-half of the regiment captured and taken to Tyler, Tex., where they were confined for many months. In October, 1863, the Twenty-sixth formed a part of the expedition to Texas under the command of Gen. Herron.

February 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on their veteran furlough. Returning to the front June 1, it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Butler, where it remained until the spring of 1865. On the 18th of February, 1865, the non-veterans and recruits of the Sixtieth Regiment were transferred to the Twenty-sixth.

When the campaign opened against Mobile in March, 1865, the Twenty-sixth took part in that movement, and was actively engaged in the assault upon Spanish Fort. Upon the occupation of Mobile, the Twenty-sixth was assigned to duty in the city, but was afterward marched via Montgomery and Selma, to Meridian, Miss. At Meridian, the regiment did post duty for a considerable time until it was transferred to Macon, where it remained until a short time prior to its muster-out, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, where the regiment was finally mustered out of the service on the 15th of January, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment was mustered into the service for three years on the 27th day of August, 1861, with John F. Miller as Colonel.

On the 9th day of October it joined Gen. Rousseau's command at Camp Nevin, Ky. The first battle in which the regiment participated was that of Shiloh, where it lost largely in men and officers. During the siege of Corinth, the regiment was on the front line, and, after its evacuation, followed in the pursuit of Bragg.

On the 31st of December, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Stone River, and was also engaged at the same place on the 1st and 2d days of January, 1863. It also won an enviable record at La Vergne, Triune and Liberty Gap. In the great battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was closely engaged both days of the fight, where it lost very heavily. After the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment went into winter quarters at Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until the 1st of January, 1864, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and returned home on furlough. After the expiration of its furlough, the regiment returned to Chattanooga and thence to Marietta, where it did garrison duty until mustered out of the service December 2, 1865.

The Twenty-ninth was an excellent regiment, and, although it did not see the amount of fighting that some of our other regiments did, it was not their fault.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne and mustered into the service for three years on the 24th day of September, 1861, with Sion S. Bass as Colonel. Upon reporting at Indianapolis, the 30th was ordered to Camp Nevin, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Rousseau on the 9th of October, and was assigned to McCook's Division.

When Gen. Buell's army moved southward, the Thirtieth accompanied it, marching first to Munfordsville and then to Bowling Green, and, in March, 1862, arrived at Nashville, Tenn. From Nashville the regiment moved to the battle-field of Shiloh, where it bore a conspicuous part in the battle fought April 7, 1862, and lost heavily in men and officers; among the latter was the Colonel of the regiment, who fell severely wounded, from which he died a few days afterward at Paducah, Ky. Upon the death of Col. Bass, he was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Dodge. The Thirtieth then accompanied the army on its march to, and the siege of Corinth, and subsequently followed after Bragg on his invasion of Kentucky and the pursuit on his retreat, when it finally reached Nashville, where it remained until the forward movement of Rosecrans' army, when it accompanied the command and took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, where it was engaged with the enemy on each of the three days of the battle and losing many valuable officers and men. In the campaign which followed, the Thirtieth bore its full share, and, at its finale, at the battle of Chickamauga, contributed many of its bravest and best men for the safety of the balance of the army. After the battle of Chickamauga, the Thirtieth moved to Whiteside's and Tyner's Stations, Tenn., where it went into winter quarters.

In December, the Thirtieth re-enlisted as veterans, and was mustered in as veterans at Blue Spring, Tenn., in January, 1864; soon after which, the command returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. Returning from home in the spring of 1864, the Thirtieth took part in the memorable Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles and skirmishes which preceded the fall of that city. After the muster-out of non-veterans, the Thirtieth was consolidated into a battalion of seven companies, by order of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, on the 3d day of December, 1864, and the command of battalion given to Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton. Having been attached to the Fourth Army Corps, the Thirtieth moved northward with it to intercept Hood on his march toward Nashville, and, arriving at that city, took part in the battle fought on the 15th of December. When Hood retreated, the regiment followed in pursuit as far as Huntsville, Ala., from where it proceeded with the Fourth Army Corps to East Tennessee. Returning to Nashville, the battalion remained there until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Texas. On the 12th of July, the company of the residual battalion of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Capt. John P. Swisher, was transferred to the Thirtieth and made Co. H thereof, in pursuance of the orders of Gen. Sheridan. The battalion, after its arrival in Texas, made many long marches and saw considerable hard service prior to its muster out.

On the 25th of November, 1865, the Thirtieth was mustered out of the service at Victoria, Tex., and, on the 6th of December, arrived at Indianapolis with 22 officers and 180 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, where it was finally discharged. During its term of service, the Thirtieth saw as much hard service and lost as many men as probably any regiment that went from the State.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

("First Irish.")

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, or "First Irish," was popularly termed, was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service December 11, 1861, with John C. Walker as its Colonel. On the 13th of December, it left for Kentucky, where it lay at Bardstown for several weeks in a camp of instruction, after which it was attached to the army of Gen. Buell, with which it participated in the Nashville campaign and the pursuit of Bragg, being engaged with the enemy at Perryville. Prior to this, the Sixty-second Regiment, or "Second Irish," under command of Col. Bernard Mullen, was consolidated with the Thirty-fifth, and Col. Mullen commissioned its Lieutenant Colonel, afterward succeeding to its Colonelcy. During the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, the Thirty-fifth was always found at the post of duty, participating in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, acquitting itself with great gallantry.

At the close of the Atlanta campaign, the Thirty-fifth was ordered north with the troops intended to operate against Hood, and, receiving about 400 recruits while on the way, was again serviceable during the campaign preceding the battle of Nashville, doing excellent fighting at the battle of Franklin and the two-days' battle in front of Nashville, and then participating in the pursuit as far as Duck River. The regiment then moved with the Fourth Army Corps to Huntsville, and then to Knoxville, returning to Nashville in the spring of 1865.

In June, the Thirty-fifth was ordered to Texas, where it remained on duty until September, making many long and tiresome marches, at which time the regiment was mustered out of service, and returned to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 20th of October.

Our Irish fellow-citizens may well feel proud of the achievements of the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—EIGHTH CAVALRY.

The Thirty-ninth was organized as an infantry regiment at Indianapolis, on the 29th of August, 1861, and, early in September, left for Kentucky, where it participated in the campaigns of Gen. Buell and the pursuit of Bragg, being engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, and later, under the command of Gen. Rosecrans, took part in the battle of Chickamauga.

In September, 1862, authority was given for the Thirty-ninth to be re-organized as a cavalry regiment, and companies L and M having been added, the regiment was, on the 15th of October, 1863, mustered as a cavalry regiment. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga, doing scouting and picket duty, until the 22d of February, 1864, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in April, the Thirty-ninth returned home on veteran furlough, where it remained some weeks, rejoining the army in time to take part in the close of the Atlanta campaign, at which time it was placed in Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Command, and with it participated in the "march to the sea," and thence north through Columbia and Raleigh, remaining in North Carolina until the 20th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service, and started for home.

The Thirty-ninth was an excellent regiment, and a credit to the State.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was the first complete cavalry regiment raised in Indiana. It was organized at Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland as Colonel, and marched to Kentucky in December. From this time, its history is connected with the campaigns of Gens. Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman, and was engaged with the enemy at Shiloh, Pea Ridge, Tenn., Corinth, McMinnville, Perryville, Triune and Talbot's Station.

On the 10th day of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans.

In May, 1864, the regiment accompanied Sherman on the Atlanta Campaign, and, prior to the fall of Atlanta, were engaged at Resaca, Ackworth, Newnan, and the battles immediately around Atlanta.

After the fall of Atlanta, the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under the command of Maj. Roswell S. Hill, and during the remainder of its term of service was on scouting and picket duty, with the exception of being with Gen. Wilson on his cavalry raid into Alabama, about the close of the war. The consolidated battalion was mustered out at Nashville July 22, 1865.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Evansville, Ind., with James G. Jones as Colonel, on the 9th of October, 1861. It, like many other regiments of Indiana troops raised at that time, was sent to the army of Gen. Buell, and its history is the same as those of many of the regiments that preceded it. It first took part in the campaign against Nashville, and, subsequently, followed north in pursuit of Bragg, and afterward took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and the storming of Lookout Mountain. On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, soon after, returned to Indiana on veteran furlough.

On their return from Indiana, the Forty-second went on the famous Atlanta campaign, and were engaged with the enemy at Rome, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles around Atlanta. In November, 1864, the Forty-second moved from Atlanta on the "march to the sea," and, from Savannah, accompanied Sherman's army to Washington. At the close of the war, the regiment was ordered

from Washington to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 25th of June. During its term of service, the Forty-second lost 629 in killed and wounded, and, when mustered out, had 846 men, including recruits.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The companies composing the Forty-fourth Regiment were raised in the old Tenth Congressional District, and rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, where the organization of the regiment was completed on the 24th of October, 1861, with Hugh B. Reed as Colonel. In December, the regiment was ordered to Henderson, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Cruft. It remained there until February, 1862, when it took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, suffering considerable loss. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the Forty-fourth was engaged both days, losing 33 killed and 177 wounded, after which it took part in the siege of Corinth and the pursuit of the enemy when it was evacuated. During the pursuit of Bragg, it was also engaged at the battle of Perryville.

From this time on, the fortunes of the Forty-fourth were closely identified with those of the Army of the Cumberland, taking its share of the hard knocks at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana to enjoy their veteran furlough. Upon the return of the regiment to the front, it was made the provost guard at Chattanooga, which place it held until mustered out of the service, September 14, 1865. During its term of service, the Forty-fourth lost 350 killed and wounded, and had 68 deaths from disease.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was organized at Logansport on the 4th of October, 1861, with Graham N. Fitch as Colonel, and mustered into service December 11, of the same year, when it marched to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., where it remained until February 16, 1862, when it marched to Paducah, and from there to Commerce, Mo., where it joined Gen. Pope's army and participated in the attack on New Madrid and Island No. 10, also in the attack upon and capture of Fort Pillow. On the 6th of June, 1862, the Forty-sixth was the first regiment to occupy Memphis. During the summer, the regiment was engaged in several expeditions, the principal of which was the capture of Arkansas Post, November 16. From this time forward, the regiment remained at Helena, Ark., until the opening of the Vicksburg campaign, where it bore a gallant part. It was also engaged at Port Gibson, where it suffered severely. During the siege of Vicksburg, the regiment lay in the trenches forty-four days. After the fall of Vicksburg, the Forty-sixth was ordered to New Orleans, where it was placed under the command of Gen. Banks, and, soon afterward, was engaged in the Teche expedition. In December, 1864, the Forty-sixth returned to New Orleans, and there re-enlisted as veterans on the 2d of January, 1865. During the following spring, the regiment formed part of Gen. Banks' command on the ill-fated Red River campaign, during which it was engaged at Sabine Cross-roads, and at Mansfield, April 8, 1864, where it lost very heavily, and also at Pleasant Hill April 9.

At the conclusion of the campaign the regiment returned to New Orleans, and, on the 12th of June, left for home on veteran furlough, after the conclusion of which, the Forty-sixth was ordered to Kentucky, to operate against the rebel forces which were continually threatening the State with invasion, and remained there, doing effective service until September, 1865, making its headquarters at Lexington, but being generally out on expeditions against the enemy.

On the 4th of September, 1865, the Forty-sixth was mustered out of the service, and started for Indianapolis, where it was greeted with a fine reception.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, Ind., on the 10th day of October, 1861, with James R. Slack as Colonel, and was composed mainly of companies raised in the Congressional District. On the 13th of December, the regiment left for Kentucky, and was placed under command of Gen. Buell, where it remained until 1863, when it was assigned to the army of Gen. Pope in Missouri, and while in that army, was engaged at New Madrid, Fort Pillow and "Brown's Plantation," after which, it went into camp at Helena, Ark., where it remained until March, 1863, when it took part in Gen. Quimby's expedition to Yazoo Pass. During the Vicksburg campaign, the Forty-seventh bore a prominent part, being engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, and the several assaults on the rebel lines. During this campaign, the Forty-seventh lost a large number of men and officers.

At the close of the Vicksburg campaign, the Forty-seventh was ordered to New Orleans, where it remained until December, 1863, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on furlough, where they received an immense reception at the Metropolitan Theatre. Upon its return to the field, the regiment moved with Gen. Banks' army on the ill-fated Red River campaign, where it lost heavily of its best and bravest men.

On the 31st of December, 1864, Col. Slack was commissioned Brigadier General, and John A. McLaughlin was commissioned as Colonel. In the spring of 1865, the Forty-seventh took a leading part in the operations which resulted in the fall of the city of Mobile and the forts surrounding. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment was ordered to Shreveport, La., and it there took an active part in the campaign which ended in the surrender of the rebel army under Gen. Price.

On the 23d of October, 1865, the Forty-seventh was mustered out of the service at Shreveport, and left for Indianapolis, reaching there with 32 officers, and 530 enlisted men.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen, Ind., on the 6th of December, 1861, and Norman Eddy commissioned Colonel. It left Indiana for Fort Donelson February 1, 1862, and arrived there the next day after the surrender. During its term of service, the Forty-eighth was engaged in the following campaigns, viz.: Siege of Corinth, during which, at the battle of Iuka, it lost 116 men killed and wounded; the Vicksburg campaign and the advance on Atlanta, and the march to the sea; thence northward to Washington, via Beaufort, Columbia, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond. During these campaigns, the Forty-eighth was engaged with the enemy at Tunnel Hill, Ga., Resaca, Dalton, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Averysboro and Bentonville, and lent a hand during the siege of Savannah.

While at Huntsville, Ala., in January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough.

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of July, 1865. During its term of service, it was engaged in twenty-six hard-fought battles, beside skirmishes innumerable, and was in all respects a credit to the State.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, Ind., in October, 1861, with Henry M. Carr as Colonel, and left for the field in December. Arriving at Louisville, it was assigned to Wood's Division of Buell's army. Thenceforward, it was closely connected with the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and during the campaigns of that army, was engaged at Pittsburg Landing in the last day's fight, the siege of Corinth, and the pursuit of Bragg.

It was the first regiment to enter Chattanooga, and, in the battle of Chickamauga, which followed, was unfortunate in losing 171 men killed and wounded. At the battle of Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, the Fifty-eighth again lost 66 in killed and wounded. After the battle of Mission Ridge the Fifty-eighth accompanied the troops sent to raise the siege of Knoxville, after which, it remained in East Tennessee until the 24th of January, 1864, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on veteran furlough.

Upon its return to Chattanooga, in April, it was assigned to the Engineer Department, and placed in charge of the pontoon trains of Sherman's army, in which capacity the Fifty-eighth did excellent service. In October, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the Tenth Indiana were placed in the Fifty-eighth, where they continued to serve until the muster-out of the command. On the march to the sea, the Fifty-eighth bore a conspicuous part, and in the charge of the pontoons of the army, did really marvelous work. As soon as a river was reached, the Fifty-eighth had the pontoon bridges ready almost before the troops were ready for crossing.

During the march from Savannah to Washington City, via Columbia, Raleigh and Richmond, their services were of great use. Upon reaching Washington City, at the close of the war, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service on the 25th of July, 1865.

In July, 1865, ninety men were transferred to the regiment from the One Hundred and First Indiana, being the recruits remaining in the service after the muster-out of that organization. These men were mustered out with the Fifty-eighth. During its term of service, the regiment lost in battle and by disease 266 men. The Fifty-eighth was a gallant regiment, and did its full duty.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Gov. Morton authorized the raising of the Fifty-ninth Regiment in October, 1861, and Jesse I. Alexander, of Rockford, was commissioned as Colonel. The regiment was mustered into service on the 11th day of February, 1862, and on the 18th of the same month, left for Cairo, subsequently joining Gen. Pope's command, when it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Slack.

During its term of service, the regiment participated in the different campaigns in Missouri, in 1862; and, afterward, accompanied Grant's army during the siege of Vicksburg, the advance to Jackson, Miss., the Chattanooga campaign, ending with the battle of Mission Ridge, and, in 1864, participated in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea; after which, it concluded its term of service by marching in the grand review, at Washington, at the close of the war.

The Fifty-ninth was engaged with the enemy at New Madrid, Fort Thompson, Corinth, Miss., Booneville, Mo., Fort Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign.

On the 1st day of January, 1864, the Fifty-ninth Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and shortly afterward returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. The Fifty-ninth was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 17, 1865. During its term of service, the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and deaths from disease, 798 men, and had marched on foot and by rail, the great distance of 13,679 miles.

The Fifty-ninth was a good regiment in every respect, and did as much hard service as, perhaps, any regiment from Indiana.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment was raised in the old Fourth Congressional District, and mustered into the service at Greensburg on the 19th of August, 1862, with Edward A. King (Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Regular Infantry) as Colonel.

On the 27th of the same month, the Sixty-eighth was ordered to Lebanon, Ky., and thence to the Cumberland River, where it was engaged with a part of Gen. Bragg's rebel army, and was, with the other troops, compelled to surrender.

On the 26th of December, the regiment having been exchanged, the Sixty-eighth left for Louisville, and thence to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. From this time forward, the history of the Sixty-eighth is that of the Army of the Cumberland, with which army it stood its full share of the work on the battle-field, until the march to the sea, when the Sixty-eighth was ordered to operate against Hood in his movement against Nashville. The Sixty-eighth had inscribed on its colors "Hoover's Gap, Pond Springs, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Ga., Decatur, Ala., Atlanta campaign and Nashville."

At the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was so unfortunate as to lose its Colonel, who died bravely leading his command in the advance upon the enemy's position.

After the battle of Mission Ridge, the Sixty-eighth was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Gordon Granger, and with that command marched to the relief of Knoxville, where Gen. Burnside was surrounded by a powerful Confederate force under Gen. Longstreet.

The Sixty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Nashville on the 20th of June, 1865, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where it met with an enthusiastic reception, after which the boys prepared for their homes, bearing with them the good wishes of all the loyal people of Indiana.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited in the Tenth Congressional District (three companies from this county), and was organized at Fort Wayne, with eight companies, on the 21st of August, 1862, with Charles W. Chapman as Colonel, and was at once ordered to Louisville, Ky. On the 1st of October following, it having, in the mean time, been assigned to the First Division of the Army of the Ohio, marched in pursuit of Bragg, and, after the battle of Perryville and the movements following, reached Castilian Springs, Tenn., where, on the 4th of December, Companies C and K joined the regiment, making the organization complete. These two companies had been left at Indianapolis to fill up their ranks and complete their organization, which being done, they were ordered to report to their regiment. On the march to do so, they were halted to assist in the defense of Munfordsville, Ky., which was threatened by the enemy. The place was attacked on the 17th of September by a greatly superior force, and, after a gallant defense, was surrendered. These two companies, with the other troops, were paroled and sent to the rear, and, on the 17th of November, were exchanged, and at once reported to their regiment as before stated. The regiment had a sharp skirmish with the command of the rebel General John Morgan, on the 7th of December, at Huntsville, and, on the 30th of December, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, Ky. A short time after, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It was engaged in action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., on the 26th of June, 1865, and in all the movements connected with the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns, and performed every duty assigned it to the entire satisfaction of its division and corps commanders.

At the battle of Chickamauga, it lost heavily and acquitted itself well, as it did also at the battle of Mission Ridge, losing heavily in killed and wounded at each. A short time afterward, it was transferred to the Third Brigade in its old division and corps. During the winter of 1863-64, but few movements were made by our army, but preparations were made for the Atlanta campaign on a gigantic scale. The movement commenced on the 3d of May, and was one continuous series of skirmishes, rapid and hard marches, and hardly-contested battles until September 1, when our troops occupied Atlanta. In all of these movements, the Seventy-fourth did its part bravely and well. On the 1st day of September, it, with the brigade to which it was attached, carried the enemy's works at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., capturing four pieces of artillery and over seven hundred men. Capt. (then Lieutenant) Kuder, of Warsaw, has since received a bronze medal from the Congress of the United States for bravery shown in that battle. After the battle of Jonesboro, they next fell back to Atlanta, and laid there until the 3d of October, when it marched with its corps in pursuit of Hood's army that was trying to get northward. After Hood had been deceived into thinking that he had effectually distracted Sherman's attention from any proposed movement to the south of Atlanta, Sherman, leaving Thomas to take care of Hood, suddenly wheeled around and commenced the march to the sea. The Seventy-fourth participated in all the movements of its corps on that campaign, and finally reached Washington, via Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Raleigh and Richmond, on the 19th of May, 1865, and was mustered out of the service. It reached Indianapolis on the 16th of June, and its members separated to their respective homes, and they and their friends can always be proud of the achievements of the Seventy-fourth, whose honor was never tarnished by a single stain.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry) was organized at Indianapolis on the 22d of August, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as Colonel. Upon the completion of its organization, the aspect of affairs in Kentucky being threatening, the regiment was divided, four companies under the command of Maj. John A. Platter being ordered to Henderson, Ky., and the remainder to Louisville and thence to the interior of the State.

The battalion commanded by Maj. Platter engaged the enemy at Madisonville, on the 28th of August, just four days after being mustered in, losing a number in killed and wounded. In the spring of 1863, the regiment was again all together, with the exception of Company C, which was detailed for escort duty at the headquarters of Gen. A. J. Smith, where it afterwards remained.

During the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Bragg, the Fourth Cavalry did excellent service, scouting in the neighborhood of the enemy, and frequently engaging him, and in December engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan, and was in the battle fought with Morgan's troops near Munfordsville, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Moving into Tennessee in January, 1863, the regiment reached Murfreesboro in February, in which vicinity it remained for some months.

When Gen. Rosecrans moved forward on his campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, the Fourth Cavalry led the advance, and in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, it took a prominent part, after which it moved to East Tennessee, where it remained until the spring of 1864.

On the 27th of January, '64, the Fourth Cavalry was engaged in a severe fight with the enemy at Fair Garden, in which a battalion of four companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Leslie, made a saber charge upon a rebel battery, capturing it and more prisoners than there were men engaged in the charge. Lieut. Col. Leslie was killed by a rebel bullet through his breast, while gallantly leading and encouraging his men.

During the campaign against Atlanta, the Fourth Cavalry operated on the flanks of Gen. Sherman's army, and took part in the McCook raid, and was engaged in several battles. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment returned to Tennessee, where it was assigned to Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Division, and in the spring of 1865 accompanied it on the raid in Alabama, during which it was engaged with the enemy at Plantersville and Selma.

The war having been ended, the regiment made its way north to Edgefield, Tenn., where it was mustered out of the service on the 29th of June, 1865, and the officers and men returned to their homes without going to the State Capital in a body. Company C, as before mentioned, was detailed for escort duty at the headquarters of Gen. A. J. Smith, and remained with him until late in 1864, when it rejoined the regiment. During its service with Gen. Smith, the company was present in all the operations against Vicksburg, and accompanied the ill-fated Red River expedition.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Eighty-third Regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg, in September, 1862, and Benjamin J. Spooner commissioned Colonel. The organization consisted of nine companies of volunteers and one of drafted men, who were discharged in September, 1863, their term of service having expired.

The Eighty-third, soon after completing its organization, was ordered to Memphis, where it remained until the opening of the Vicksburg campaign, when it took part in the storming of Arkansas Post and the battle of Champion Hills, after which it took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in the assaults of the 19th and 22d of May. Upon the conclusion of the campaign, the Eighty-third accompanied Sherman's army to the relief of Chattanooga, where it took part in the storming of Mission Ridge.

In the Atlanta campaign, the Eighty-third was engaged in all the prominent battles fought, among which were Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, and the battles of July 22 and 28 in front of Atlanta and Jonesboro. The regiment formed a part of the command that made the march to the sea, and was engaged in the assault upon Fort McAllister, and then moved north with Sherman via Columbia, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City, where it took part in the grand review.

On the 3d of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service, and returned to Indianapolis on the 9th of June, after which the men separated for their homes.

A number of recruits belonging to the regiment were transferred to the Forty-eighth Regiment, their time not having expired, and they served in that regiment until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of July, 1865.

During its term of service, the Eighty-third marched nearly seven thousand miles, and was two hundred days under the enemy's fire.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, and mustered into service on the 29th of August, 1862, with George Humphrey as Colonel, and left immediately for Kentucky, to repel the invasions of Gen. Kirby Smith, and was assigned to Rousseau's Division.

At the battle of Perryville, the Eighty-eighth highly distinguished itself, losing heavily. Subsequently it was engaged at Stone River, and was complimented for its bravery. The Eighty-eighth took part in all the subsequent campaigns and battles of the Army of the Cumberland, being engaged in the Chattanooga campaign, and the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost very heavily.

In the assault upon Lookout Mountain, the regiment bore a prominent part in the "battle above the clouds," and the following day was engaged in the storming of Mission Ridge. In the Atlanta campaign, the Eighty-eighth was engaged at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, Atlanta, and Utoy Creek, and subsequently followed north in pursuit of Gen. Hood.

When the march to the sea began, the regiment accompanied Sherman's army on that famous march, entering Savannah on the 21st of December, 1864. The Eighty-eighth then accompanied the army on its movement northward, via Columbia, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City, where it marched past the President and leading men of the nation, in the grand review at the close of the war. On the 7th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service, and at once left for Indianapolis, where its members separated for their homes. The Eighty-eighth had an excellent reputation as a fighting regiment, and did excellent service for the cause of the Union.

NINETEETH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

The Fifth Cavalry Regiment was organized at Indianapolis in the fall of 1862, and Felix W. Graham commissioned Colonel. The regiment was soon after divided, and stationed at various points in Kentucky and in Indiana at towns on the Ohio River, where they remained until the following spring, when the regiment was consolidated at Glasgow. During the ensuing summer, the Fifth was kept continually at work scouting the country, cleaning out the guerrillas and in pursuit of John Morgan, who had undertaken his famous raid. At Buffington Island, the Fifth Cavalry headed off the rebel force and attacked and routed it, capturing a battery and numerous prisoners; after which it returned to Louisville, Ky. Subsequently, the regiment moved to East Tennessee, and remained there until the opening of the Atlanta campaign, in which it took part, and was engaged in the Stoneman raid to the rear of Atlanta, where the regiment, being surrounded and cut off from all help, was surrendered by Gen. Stoneman in the face of a protest from Col. Butler, commanding the regiment, against his doing so. After this, the Fifth remained at the rear, doing guard duty, until January, 1865, when it was remounted and equipped at Louisville, when it immediately left for Tennessee, scouting and doing courier and guard duty until the close of the war, when, on the 16th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service and left for Indianapolis and home.

During its term of service, the regiment was engaged in twenty-two battles and numerous skirmishes, and captured from the enemy 640 prisoners, and numerous pieces of artillery, battle-flags, etc.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Six Months.)

This regiment was mustered into the service on the 16th of September, 1863, with George W. Jackson as Colonel. It was immediately ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., and was assigned to Gen. Wilcox's command, and moved with it into East Tennessee, reaching Cumberland Gap October 3. From there it marched to Morristown and thence to Greenville, where it remained about a month, when it marched to Clinch River, and participated in the battle of Walker's Ford on the 2d of December. The brigade to which the regiment belonged had been sent to the relief of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, which had engaged a heavy force of the enemy, two miles south of the river, and was falling back on account of its ammunition being exhausted. The One Hundred and Eighteenth reached the river, plunged in and waded across, formed in line of battle on both sides of the road and advanced upon the enemy. This movement enabled the cavalry to fall back and cross the river. Its retreat was covered by the One Hundred and Eighteenth, which fell slowly back in good order, though strongly pressed by a full brigade of the enemy moving in heavy force on both flanks of the regiment. Its loss was fifteen in killed and wounded. After this battle, the regiment moved to Tazewell and other portions of East Tennessee, doing most arduous duty and suffering many privations. In January, it marched to Maynardville, thence to Cumberland Gap and thence to Nelson, Ky., and finally reached Indianapolis in the latter part of February, 1864, and was discharged. It is safe to say that no regiments from this State suffered as much as the six-months regiments did, composed largely of quite young men that were not inured to a soldier's life; they endured all the hardships of a very severe winter campaign; and, owing to the location of the country and the impossibility of getting supplies to them, they were miserably fed and clothed, but they endured it all bravely and unflinchingly.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service on the 1st of October, 1865, with John P. C. Shanks as Colonel. For the next two months, the time was occupied in learning the various evolutions necessary to

render it effective in the field. On the 6th of December, the regiment was ordered to the front, and proceeded to Union City, Tenn., via Louisville, Cairo and Columbus, where it went into camp. On the 24th of December, the regiment moved with a force under Gen. A. J. Smith into Northern Mississippi for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebel Gen. Forrest from Jackson. During this movement, the men suffered severely from cold, the thermometer standing below zero nearly all the time. The enemy was encountered repeatedly, and sharp skirmishing ensued, resulting in his defeat each time. Near Okalons, Miss., on the 22d of February, the enemy was finally encountered in force, and a severe battle ensued, lasting all day. Our forces were overpowered and driven from the field. When the rest of the Division to which it belonged had been driven from the field, the Seventh met and held in check the exultant foe, saved the train and prevented a total rout. Late in the evening, it made a saber charge upon the enemy, saved a battery that had been abandoned by its support, and, being driven back, was compelled to leave sixty of its brave men on the field. The total loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing was eighty-four. It then returned to Memphis, where it was engaged for some time in scouting in the vicinity and preparing for another campaign.

On the 1st of June, a force of cavalry, including the Seventh, under Gen. Sturges, commenced a movement against Forrest again. On the 10th of June, 1864, the enemy's cavalry were met in large force near Guntown, Miss. A desperate fight ensued, and our forces were badly beaten and driven back to Memphis. The Seventh behaved with its usual gallantry on this occasion, and lost forty men in killed, wounded and missing. From that time until November, the regiment remained near Memphis, engaged in protecting the railroad and doing guard duty. It then left Memphis, crossed into Arkansas, and, with Gen. Mower's Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps (infantry), marched north in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Price, then invading Missouri, which was continued to the western border of the last named State, when the regiment returned to Memphis via St. Louis. On the 21st of December, the Seventh started with Gen. Grierson on his raid through Mississippi. At Egypt Station, they attacked the enemy, and whipped him handsomely, capturing and destroying a large railroad train and a quantity of stores, when the regiment returned to Memphis, where it remained, doing guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Alexandria, La. On the 21st of July, the regiment was consolidated into six companies, and the supernumerary officers mustered out. From Alexandria it was sent to Hempstead, Texas, until February, 1866, when it marched to Austin, where it was mustered out of the service on the 18th of February, and its surviving members returned to their homes in Indiana.

In the spring of 1865, a number of its members who were returning from rebel prisons were lost on the steamer *Sultana*, that exploded on the Mississippi River, and it is supposed that at least one thousand men lost their lives that were on board of her.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—TWELFTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was mustered into the service at Kendallville in April, 1864, with Edward Anderson as Colonel. Early in May it was ordered to Indianapolis, and, on May 6, it left there for Nashville, Tenn. It remained there a short time, when, on the 26th of May, it was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where it was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad from Point Rock to Decatur, in Alabama, a distance of sixty miles. It remained there until September 15, when it was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it was actively employed in watching the movements of the rebel Gen. Forrest, who was threatening Tullahoma, and trying to break the communications of the Federal army, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. It remained at Tullahoma until the 26th of November, when it was ordered to Murfreesboro, and was busily employed until after the middle of December, in skirmishing and fighting with Forrest's command, in the defense of that place.

On the 11th of February, 1865, the regiment embarked on transports for New Orleans, where it arrived March 12, and then was ordered to Navy Cove, Mobile Bay, where it took part in the operations against the defenses of Mobile, and running a courier line into Florida from near Fort Blakely, Ala. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Grierson on the 17th of April, and took part in the raid of over eight hundred miles through Alabama, and a part of Georgia to Columbus, Miss., where it arrived May 20, 1865. It remained in the vicinity of that place, engaged the greater part of the time in guard duty, until it was ordered to Vicksburg, which place it reached on the 2d of November, and on the 10th instant it was mustered out of the service, and returned to Indianapolis, which place it reached on the 16th, and was formally discharged from the service on the 22d.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Michigan City, and was mustered into the service on the 1st of March, 1864, with Charles Case as Colonel. On the 30th of March, the regiment started for Nashville, Tenn., and, arriving there on the 7th of April, was immediately assigned for duty to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. On the 5th of April, it took up the line of march, with its corps, for Charleston, Tenn., arriving there on the 24th. On the 3d of May, the entire command moved toward Dalton, reaching there in time to participate in the initiatory demonstration that opened the campaign against Atlanta. On the 12th, the regiment marched through Snake Creek Gap, and, breaking through a dense forest, took position near Resaca. On the 15th, a heavy battle ensued at that place, and the enemy was defeated and driven across the Oostanaula River. The regiment joined in the pursuit, moving over blind roads to the left, and, crossing the Oostanaula above Resaca, found the enemy strongly entrenched near Cassville. On the 20th, the enemy fled across the Etowah River. The regiment followed, and encamped on the banks of the river two days, waiting for supplies. On the 25th, it crossed the Etowah, and moved upon the enemy's position at New Hope Church. Before it reached there, the enemy, after a severe engagement with a portion of our army, had fallen back to Lost Mountain. The regiment, for several weeks afterward, was almost constantly skirmishing with the enemy, pushing through deep defiles and heavy underbrush. During this period, the rain fell almost continually, rendering the roads nearly impassable. On the 16th of June, Lieut. Col. Zollinger was promoted Colonel, vice Col. Case, who had resigned. On the 19th of July, the regiment was engaged in a severe fight near Decatur, Ga., losing very heavily in killed and wounded. On the 6th of August, the regiment was engaged in a severe action at Strawberry Run, losing twenty-five in killed and wounded.

After the capture of Atlanta, on the 1st of September, the regiment marched with its corps to Decatur, and went into camp, where it remained until October 4,

when it moved with its corps in pursuit of Hood, who was trying to gain a position in Sherman's rear. After Hood was foiled in his endeavors, the regiment, with its corps, was detached from Gen. Sherman's command, and, under Gen. Thomas, marched toward Nashville, in order to protect it from the assaults of Hood, who was making his way in that direction. The regiment took an active part in the skirmishes in the vicinity of Columbia, and in the severe battles of Franklin and Nashville, and joined in pursuit of Hood after his disastrous defeat at the last-mentioned place.

On the 5th of January, the regiment, with its corps, started for North Carolina, to re-enforce Gen. Sherman, who was rapidly closing around Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, and, on the 6th of March, moved with the main column from Newbern, N. C., in the direction of Kingston. On the 8th, our troops were attacked by a rebel force, and the action resulted in their favor; and on the 10th, emboldened by their success, they made a number of severe assaults on the Twenty-third Corps, which finally culminated in a battle at Wise's Forks, in which the enemy was severely beaten, and, during the following night, he fled in great disorder, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. In this action, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth lost heavily. It then moved to Charlotte, N. C., via Kingston, Goldsboro, Mosley Hall and Raleigh, reaching there May 9. Here the regiment was engaged in provost duty, until August 27, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of the service, and reached Indianapolis early in September, where it was finally discharged and its members restored to the peaceful vocations of civil life.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was an excellent regiment, and never did a single thing to sully the proud name of the State it represented on many a bloody field of battle.

[NOTE.—The history of the One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and one is simply a repetition of the other. All were organized at the same time, they were always together and were all mustered out at the same time, and were alike gallant and brave.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

This regiment was mostly recruited in the Eleventh Congressional District, and was mustered into the service on the 12th of March, 1864, with Charles S. Parrish as Colonel, and almost immediately left for Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. On the 5th of April, it started on a march for Charleston, East Tenn., where it remained until May 3, when it moved, with the rest of its division, on the Atlanta campaign. From that time on, until after the battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, following, the history of the One Hundred and Thirtieth is simply a repetition of what has been so often told before. It must suffice to say that it performed every duty assigned it, whether in camp, on the march or on the field of battle, unflinchingly and well. After the battle of Nashville, it embarked on transports at Clifton, Tenn., and proceeded by steamer, rail and marching, to near Fort Fisher, in North Carolina, and, from the time of its arrival, it was actively engaged until after the surrender of the rebel army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, which virtually closed the war, on the 14th of April, 1865. It then moved to Charlotte, N. C., where it went into camp with its division, and remained there on guard duty until December 2, when it started for Indianapolis, and arrived there on the 13th, and was mustered out of the service and the men returned to their homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin having offered to raise for the service of the General Government a force of volunteers to serve for one hundred days, Gov. Morton, on the 23d of April, 1864, issued his call for Indiana's proportion of that force. The troops thus raised were to perform such services as might be required of them in any State, and were to be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but were not to receive any bounty. These troops were designed to aid in making the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive, by relieving a large number of veterans from garrison and guard duty, and allowing them to join their companions-in-arms in one of the most active and important campaigns of the war. Their places were filled by the one-hundred-days men as fast as the latter could be organized into regiments and sent forward to the front. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment was one of these, and was composed of seven companies from the Ninth and three from the Eleventh Congressional District. They were mustered into service as a regiment at Indianapolis on the 27th day of May, 1874, with James H. Shannon as Colonel, and left at once for Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to duty at different places along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, and, until the latter part of August, 1864, was kept constantly engaged in guarding these lines of communication, used by Gen. Sherman for the transportation of supplies to his army, then advancing on Atlanta. At the expiration of its term of service, it returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out of the service.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

On the 20th of December, 1864, a call for a number of regiments was made to serve one year, and recruiting rendezvous were established at the headquarters of each of the Provost Marshals, from which recruits were forwarded to the general rendezvous at Indianapolis. Chief recruiting officers were also appointed in each Congressional District to aid in the recruiting of these regiments. Under that call the One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiments were raised, mustered and sent into the field.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment was composed of companies recruited in the Ninth Congressional District and was mustered into the service on the 3d of March, 1865, with Joshua Healy as Colonel. On the 6th of March, it left Indianapolis and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th, and reported to Gen. Rousseau. On the 14th, it was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it remained until the 14th of June, when it was ordered to return to Nashville, where it remained until the 19th of September, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis for final discharge, where it arrived on the 22d, and was finally mustered out of the service on the 26th of September, and the men returned to their homes.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first performed post and garrison duty during its entire period of service, and had no opportunity to distinguish itself as those under more auspicious circumstances did.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

This regiment was recruited in the Tenth Congressional District and was mustered into the service on the 16th of March, 1865, with Whedon W. Griswold as Colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 18th for Harper's Ferry, Va., and, on arriving there, was assigned to duty with one of the provisional divisions of the army of the Shenandoah. It was stationed for a short time at Charleston, then at Stevenson Station and then at Summit Point, and was finally ordered to Clarksburg, W. Va., where it remained until the 30th of August, when it was ordered to Indianapolis and mustered out of the service on the 1st of September, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second performed post and garrison duty during its entire term of service, and thereby relieved older regiments and those that had more experience, and enabled them to take an active part in the field. It would have no doubt vied with the other regiments from this State if it had had the opportunity.

FIFTEENTH BATTERY—LIGHT ARTILLERY

was organized at Indianapolis, in May, 1862, and was put on duty guarding prisoners at that place, but not formally mustered into the service of the United States until July 5, 1862, with John C. H. Von Schon as Captain. It was ordered at once to Harper's Ferry, Va., and was at that place at the time of its surrender by Gen. Miles on the 15th of September. The members of the battery were paroled and sent first to Camp Douglas and thence to Indianapolis, where it remained until March, 1863. Having been supplied with new guns, it then was ordered to Kentucky, and engaged in the pursuit of the rebel Gen. John Morgan, who was making one of his periodical raids in that State, and subsequently followed him in his raid through Indiana and Ohio in June, 1863. The battery then moved with Gen. Burnside's army into East Tennessee, and was engaged with the enemy in the actions at Kingston, Calhoun, Philadelphia, Loudon, Campbell's Station and Concord, winding up with the severe series of actions that occurred during the siege of Knoxville. In January, 1864, the battery was assigned to Cox's (Third) Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and, on the 9th of May following, moved with its division on the Atlanta campaign. On that hard-fought campaign, it performed its duty faithfully and well, participating in every action with its division and always prompt and ready. After the capture of Atlanta, the battery, with its division, followed after Hood in his attempt to march through Tennessee and Kentucky, and, passing him, participated in the severe battles of Franklin and Nashville. It was then ordered to join Gen. Sherman, who was on his march to Richmond via Savannah from Atlanta, and, with its corps on the 5th of January, 1865, embarked at Clifton, Tenn., went to Cincinnati on steamers, thence to Washington by rail, and to the mouth of Cape Fear River near Fort Fisher, N. C., by sea, and landed on the 9th of February. After a series of skirmishes, during which the loss to our troops was light, and in which quite a large number of prisoners were captured, Wilmington—the headquarters of blockade-running during the war—was captured, and our troops took possession of it on the 20th of February. On the 15th of March, our forces left Wilmington to join Gen. Sherman's army, which they did at Cox's Bridge, Neuse River, on the 22d. From that time until the 14th of April, the Fifteenth Battery was engaged in a number of slight skirmishes, and was continually on the march, engaged in the movements which were terminated by a communication from the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, which ultimately terminated in his surrender with his army, and virtually ended the rebellion. The battery was then ordered to Greensboro, N. C., where it remained until June, when orders were received to proceed to Indianapolis for muster-out, and that place was reached on the 24th of June, and on the 30th final payment was made and it was mustered out of the service of the United States.

TWENTIETH BATTERY—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Twentieth Battery was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service September 19, 1862, with Frank A. Rose as Captain. It left for the front on the 17th of December following, and moved to Nashville, Tenn., via Louisville and Henderson. In January, 1863, the guns of the Twentieth were turned over to the Eleventh Indiana Battery, and the members of the Twentieth were assigned to duty in the fortifications of Nashville, having charge of the siege guns at that place until October 5, 1863, when the Twentieth was again supplied with light guns, and at once ordered to the front, and was employed until the 5th of March, 1864, in guard duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, when it moved forward into the Wauhatchee Valley, in Northern Georgia, where it was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps. It was ordered to Bridgeport, where it remained on guard duty until the middle of July, when it rejoined its corps in front of Atlanta, where it remained until after the fall of that place, participating in a number of actions and skirmishes, including the battle of Jonesboro. On the 5th of November, it was ordered to Chattanooga, and was assigned to Gen. Steedman's command, and with it participated in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, and in the pursuit of the flying enemy. Reaching Courtland, Ala., it stayed there a short time, and then moved to Chattanooga, where it remained on duty in the fortifications until June 15, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis for muster-out. It reached Indianapolis on the 23d of June, and was finally mustered out of the service on the 28th of June, and its members returned to their homes.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Twenty-third Battery was mustered into the service on the 8th of November, 1862, with James H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, as Captain. It remained at Indianapolis until September 20, 1863, on duty guarding prisoners at Camp Morton, when it was ordered to Camp Nelson, Ky., where it was assigned to Gen. Wilcox's Division. It participated in all the movements of that command, during the winter of 1863 and 1864, including the siege of Knoxville, and the various engagements fought in that vicinity by Gen. Burnside. In May, 1864, it was assigned to the Twenty-third Corps, and with it took part in the Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta, it moved with its corps northward, and took an active part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; and, after following in pursuit of the flying foe to Clifton, on the Tennessee River, it embarked on transports at that place for Wilmington, N. C., via Cincinnati and Washington. From thence it marched to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, participating in the campaign under Gen. Sherman, in that State, which resulted in the surrender of the rebel army, under command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. A short time afterward it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 27th of June, 1865, with 3 officers and 123 men, who were formally discharged from the service on the 2d of July, 1865.

